comprising Government budgetary support and institutional finance, such as LIC, GIC, Scheduled Commercial Banks, EPF, Housing Finance Companies, HUDCO, NHB, etc., during the 9th Five Year Plan period will be of the order of Rs. 52,000 crores, out of which Rs. 34,000 crores will be for urban housing. The gap in resources would need to be bridged through investment in the private sector and individual efforts.

Funds for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

1475. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total projected financial requirement in the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation sectors;

(b) the quantum of funds to be earmarked during the Ninth Five Year Plan for these sectors; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to invite private sector participation to meet the requirement of these sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT & MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) and (b) The Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission for formulation of 9th Five Year Plan (1997-2002) in respect of Urban Water Supply and Sanitation has assessed a requirement of Rs. 51284.20 crores for the sub-sector during the 9th Five Year Plan. Accordingly, Planning Commission has been requested for consideration and provision of adequate outlay in the Ninth Plan which has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission.

(c) It is the policy of the Government to encourage private investment in the infrastructural sector. However, as the water supply and sanitation is a State subject, it is mainly for the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies to take a view in the matter.

Migration from villages to cities

1476. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the respective percentage of population of the urban and rural areas, out of the total population of the country;

(b) what measures Government are taking to check migration of population from villages to the cities; and

(c) to what extent these measures have proved effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS & EMPLOYMENT & MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU): (a) The percentages of population of the urban and rural areas out of the total population in the country were at 25.71 and 74.29 respectively as per 1991 census.

(b) The Government of India has adopted a two-pronged approach to deal with the problems of migration of population from villages to the cities. These are (i) development of rural areas and upgradion of the living conditions of the rural poor through a number of rural development and employment generation schemes such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Million Well Scheme (MWS), Employment Assurances Scheme (EAS), Development of Women & Children in Rural areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Rural Water Supply etc.; and (ii) development of regional growth centres to enable them to emerge as places of economic growth and employment opportunities for surrounding rural hinterlands through the